

FEW TALK AND CHURCH SCANDAL.

There is truth and satire in the following meeting-house melody, from the "Sundays and Festivals" entitled "Few Talk and Church Scandal."

That tall young fellow here to-day!
I wonder what's his name?
His eyes are fixed upon our pew—
Do look at Sally Dame.

Who is that lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leach;
There's Mr. Jones with Deane's Gals;
I wonder if he'll preach.

Lead me your fair, it is so warm,
We both will sit to prayers;
Mourning becomes the widow Anne—
How Mary's bonnet fits.

Do look at Nancy Sloper's veil;
It's full a breadth too wide;
I wonder if Susan's Apron
Appears to day as bride?

Lead! what a voice Jane Rice has got!
Oh, how that organ rings!
I'm glad we've left the singers' seats—
How hard Miss Johnson moans.

What ugly shawls are those in front!
Did you observe Ann Wild?
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black,
I guess she's had a child.

I'm half asleep—that Mr. Jones!
His sermon is so long;
This afternoon will stay at home,
And practice that new song.

Miscellany.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

In common with a multitude of friends, and a suffering public, we sigh for deliverance from the licensed errors and follies of the day.

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some nightly contiguity of Shade!"

But vain the wish, for all the wilderness we find is one made up of youth and men grown rank in pride at home—in folly at the schools. In pride at home! Yes for the want of discipline. In this shameful surrender of parental control, and more shameful neglect of parental instructions, lies a chief source of growing evils which are cursing this land of promise. Legislature may enact laws, and sheriffs execute them—philosophers may speculate and dream of improvements in the condition of men—moralists may compose and publish their essays on social and civil relations, and ministers lecture in studied form, and if there be not a change in the system of parental or home discipline and education of children, the world of vulgar vice and fashionable folly will advance.

It is not for want of knowledge, for of this there is a deluge. On almost every kitchen or parlor shelf in the nation, are seen annuals setting forth the claims of the early discipline and correct education of children at home. Involved in business or engulphed in fashion, or recklessly indifferent, parents know, but will not do! Having never been governed, and of consequence never governing others. They see the swelling stream of childish arrogance and sloth breaking forth and pouring its noxious dregs around them; and as if deeming it an evil better borne than cured, they made not an effort to counteract or turn it back!

"Thus without discipline, the favorite child,
Like a neglected foster, runs wild."

All this is of every day occurrence—its proof is found amid the disgraceful sobbings and screaming and screaming of maddened urchins around the domestic fireside—found in the reckless independence and stubborn poutings of young lords and ladies who will fill our public and private schools—found in the disgusting rudeness, and boorish want of manners, and annoying pranks of the Lilliputian hosts which throng villages lanes and city walks.

"This truth, on which depends our chief concern,
That 'tis our shame and misery not to learn;
Shuns by the side of every path we tread—
He who sees not must be blind, heeds not, dead!"

Talk of we may, and reprobate too we may, the spreading power of "imported ignorance and shame"—still our danger and woe are often all domestic; they are ripening to baneful maturity in the nurseries, parlors and kitchens of our own native citizens. These are the lurking places of the foe! Yes, there in the neglect of family discipline and correct early training, will be found the Hercules who is lately but surely strangling the social and civil quietude of the nation. Proud, self-willed, idle, rebellious youth, as urged on to deeds of mighty daring, by the vices of the age will fill the ranks of the army which if any, is to besiege and carry by storm the citadel of our country's freedom.

From the time of the first murderous invasion of individual right, to the present hour, experience declares that there can be no liberty without subjection to law! In a government which is swayed by the will of the multitude, this truth is fundamentally important. For be it remembered, that early training gives direction to thought, and character to will, and thus to a free people gives laws. Here is the secret of success in perpetuating the splendid fabric "The Men of Old" reared and bequeathed us. The millions of our children must be trained in subjection to wholesome law in the family, and this from the cradle, or they will rise up in ungovernable pride, and spurning all restraint, will remove the ancient landmarks and with more than vandal tread, will trample the constitution and laws of social life, of religion and political salvation, in the dust. We need waste no time in logic, or in rhyme; of insubordination in families is a spirit of insubordination in schools, nay in all the occupations of human being. With such a spirit goes the essence of every curse that earth, by sin, is heir to. From such a curse

"Dark, and darker still the vapors rise,
And hang in horror round the threat'ning skies!"

Nor is it sufficient that this subject should be disposed of with a longer's sigh, or a proser's nod. It is an evil unincumbered in its action—immense in its results. Every Father and every Mother, no matter where they dwell, or what they have—exalted or depressed—are obliged to act well their part;

"There all the virtues lie."

They must appropriately govern and educate their children at home, or be recalcitrant to one of the highest and noblest of all social, civil, and religious duties. Parents have no more right in reason, nature common sense, or common law, to train

up and turn adrift upon society, a herd of ignorant, stubborn, idle, vicious children, no matter how attired, in rage or in the finest clothes, than they have to break open our stores, pick our pockets, or burn our dwellings at midnight. Indeed, to such children are we, for the most part, if not wholly indebted for the riots, the robberies, the murders, and every one of the nameless crimes that darken the prospect around and before us!

"Would you your child should be a sot or duce,
Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once,
A fool to spend and fashionably waste;
To work your ruin and his own in haste—
Give him his will and let him headlong run,
And soon and sure the world's work is done;
Soon other Dick, with lachrymation leys,
Shall win his heart, and have his drunken praise.
Each youth of spirit, and each spirit too,
Father and Mother! the public owe to you."

FROM THE LAMERICK STAR.
HORRIBLE NARRATIVE OF THE WRECK
OF THE SHIP FRANCIS SFAIGHT.

BY ONE OF THE CREW.

The Francis Sfaight, of 345 tons, laden with timber, sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 24th of November, bound for Limerick. The crew amounted to fourteen men, with the captain and mate; they had fine weather for a few days, but it afterwards blew so hard, that they were obliged to drive before the wind. At three in the morning of Dec. 3d, through the carelessness of the helmsman, suddenly broached to, and in less than an hour she lay on her beam ends, the greater part of the crew saving themselves by clinging to the rigging. Patrick Cusack and Patrick Delane were drowned in the fore-cabin, and Griffith, the mate, in the after cabin. The captain and Mulville got to the fore and the main masts, and cut them away; the mizen top mast went with them over the side, and the ship immediately righted. As soon as she righted, she settled down in the sea, and there was scarcely any of her to be seen except the poop and the bulwarks. No situation could be more miserable than that of the unfortunate crew, standing ankle deep on the wreck, in a winter's night, and clinging to whatever object was the nearest, as sea after sea rolled successively over them. On the dawn, they discovered that their provisions had been washed overboard, and they had no means of coming to any fresh water. The gale continued unabated, and for safety and shelter they gathered into the cabin under the poop. Even here, she was so deep with water, a dry plank could not be found, and their only rest was by standing close together. At ten in the forenoon a vessel was descried to the westward, but she stood far away beyond the reach of signal, and was soon out of sight. That day and the next passed away without any change in the weather. On the third it began to moderate. There were 13 hands alive, and had not tasted a morsel of food since the wreck; and they had only three bottles of wine; this was served out in wine glasses, at long intervals. There was some occasional rain which they were not prepared at first for saving, but on the fourth or fifth day they got a cistern under the mizen masts, where it was filled in two days. The periods in which little or no rain fell, were however, often long, so that they stunted themselves to the smallest possible allowance. In seven days after the appearance of the first vessel, another was seen only four miles north. An ensign was hoisted, but she bore away like the former, and was soon lost to their view. Despair was now in every countenance. How they lived through the succeeding five days it would be hard to tell; some few endeavored to eat the horn buttons of their jackets. Horrible as this situation was, it was made yet worse by the conduct of the crew towards one another. As their sufferings increased, they became cross and selfish—the strong recurring a place on the cabin floor, and pushing aside the weak to shift for themselves in the wet and cold. There was a boy named O'Brien, especially, who seemed to have no friend on board, and endured every sort of cruelty and abuse. Most of the men had got sore legs from standing in the salt water, and were peevish and fearful, and apprehensive of being hurt; as soon as O'Brien came near them in search of a dry berth, he was kicked away for which he retaliated in curses.

On the 19th Dec. the 16th day since the wreck the captain said they were now a length of time without sustenance, that it was beyond human nature to endure it any longer, and the only question for them to consider was, whether one or all of them should die; his opinion was, that one should suffer for the rest and that lots should be drawn between the four boys, as they could not be considered so great a loss to their friends as those who had wives and children depending on them. None objected to this except the boys, who cried out against the injustice of such a proceeding. O'Brien in particular, protested against it; and some matters were heard amongst the men, that led the latter to apprehend they might proceed in a more summary way. Friendless and forlorn as he was, they were well calculated to terrify the boy into acquiescence, and he at length submitted. Mulville, now prepared some sticks of different lengths for the lots. A bandage was tied over O'Brien's eyes, and he knelt down, resting his face on Mulville's knee. The latter laid the sticks to his hand, and was to hold them up, one by one, demanding where lot it was. O'Brien was to call out a name, and whatever person he named for the shortest stick was to die. Mulville held up the first stick and demanded who it was for. The answer was "for little Johnny Sheenan," and the lot was laid aside. The next was held up, and the demand was repeated, "on myself," upon which Mulville said, that was the death lot—that O'Brien had called it for himself. The poor fellow heard the announcement without uttering a word. The men told him he must prepare for death, and the captain proposed bleeding him in the arm. The cook cut his veins across with a small knife, but could bring no flow of blood; the boy himself attempted to open the vein at the bend of the elbow, but, like the cook he failed in bringing blood. The captain then said—"This is of no use," it is better to put him out of pain by bleeding him in the throat." At this O'Brien, for the first time, looked terrified, and begged that they would give him a little time; he said, he was cold and weak but if they would let him lie down and sleep a little he would get warm, and then he would bleed freely. To this there were expressions of dissent from the men; and the captain said, "was better at once to lay hold on him, and let the cook cut his throat. O'Brien, driven to extremity, declared he would not let them; the first man, he said, who laid hands on him, 'twould be the worse for him; that he'd appear to him another time; that he'd haunt him

after death. There was a general hesitation amongst them, when a fellow named Heington seized the boy, and they rushed in upon him—he screamed and struggled violently, addressing himself in particular, to Sullivan, a Tarbort man. The poor youth, was, however, soon got down, and the cook after considerable hesitation, cut his throat with a case knife, and the torrent was put under the boy's neck to save the blood.

As soon as the horrid act had been perpetrated the blood was served to the men. They afterwards laid open the body, and separated the limbs; the latter were hung over the stern, while a portion of the former were allotted for immediate use, and almost every one partook of it. This was the evening of the 16th day. They ate again at eight o'clock at night; but the third which was before endeavorable, now became craying, and they slaked it with sea water. Several were raving and talked wildly through the night, and on the morning the cook was quite dead. His raving continued during the succeeding night, and as he and seemed to be approaching, the veins of his neck were cut, and the blood drawn from him. This was the second death. On that night Delane was dead, and the boy Burns on the following morning, they were obliged to be tied by the crew, and the latter eventually died to death by cutting his throat. Delane died unexpectedly, or he would have suffered the same fate. Next Mulvey distinguished a sail and raised a shout of joy. A ship was clearly discernable, and bearing her course towards them. Signals were listened and when she approached they held up the hands and feet of O'Brien to excite commiseration. The vessel proved to be the Agencora, an American. She put off a boat to their assistance, and the survivors of the Francis Sfaight were safely put on board the Agencora, where they were treated with the utmost kindness.

FIRE! FIRE!

THE members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors, on all notes in force, on the following days, to wit:

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Dec. 7, 1835 | 1-4 of 1 per cent. |
| " 20, " | 1-2 of " " |
| Jan'y 6, 1836 | 1-4 of " " |
| Feb. 10, " | 3-4 of " " |
| March 6, " | 1-2 of " " |
| May 10, " | 1-4 of " " |
| June 15, " | 1-2 of " " |

Making 3 per cent assessment for the year; said per centage to be cast on the original amount of the premium note without reference to any endorsement and to be paid to the Treasurer at his Office in Montpelier on or before the 19th day of October, 1836.—An opportunity will be presented to forward assessments by the members of the Legislature, and those who neglect to forward their assessments then, are referred to the 8th section of the Act attached to each policy for the consequences.

By order of the Directors,

CALVIN JAY KEITH,

Treasurer.

Montpelier, Aug. 20, 1836.

The Printers of each weekly newspaper in this State are requested to publish the above notice three weeks successively, and forward their bills by the members of the Legislature for payment.

STATE OF VERMONT, } THE Hon.
District of Rutland, ss. } the Probate Court for the District of Rutland,

To all persons concerned in the estate of Lucy Rice, late of Rutland, in said District, deceased,

Greeting.
On application of Hollis Freeman, Administrator of the estate of the said deceased it is ordered and decreed that all persons having demands against said estate, exhibit the same to the said administrator for settlement on or before the fifth day of September next, otherwise they shall be forever barred. And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all concerned, by publishing this decree three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland, and by posting the same at four public places within the county of Rutland, to wit: At Reed's, Beaman's, Smith's and Thrall's Inns in said Rutland, within sixty days after the making of this decree.

Given in Probate Court at Rutland, in said district, this fifth day of Sept. A. D. 1836.
37 F. W. HOPKINS, Register.

WOOL GARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership in the above business in the west part of Clarendon, (at the works formerly owned by the Colvins) they will do work as cheap as at any other shop in the county, and customers may rest assured that their work shall be done in the best manner. All kinds of produce received in payment.

JAMES H. SMITH,

ASA COLLINS.

Clarendon, August 20, 1836.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.
WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Rutland, commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

REBECCA STAFFORD

late of Wallingford in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from 6th day of June last, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the Inn of Jarvis Andrus in Wallingford on the 7th of Nov. and December next, from one o'clock until six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

DENNIS HALLETT, } Commiss'rs.
ORANGE HYDE, }

Dated at Wallingford this 5th day of Sept. A. D. 1836.

HOUSE & LOT
AT AUCTION!

THE subscriber will sell at public AUCTION on Thursday the 1st of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. a certain LOT occupied by Franklin G. Baldwin, situated on the turnpike in Cutting, between the Cooperas Works, being centrally situated, and a first rate stand for any kind of machinery, and a first rate cow; one good cooking stove, and two sheep stoves; a nice bureau; dining table, &c., &c., with a variety of other household furniture, together with a second hand set of TOOLS, bellows, anvils, vices, &c.; and a set of SPOON TOOLS, LUMBER, and various other tools, numerous in quantity.

Also, a good Merchant's Shop, with a warehouse, to LET.

ABEL BALDWIN,

KENDALL PUTNAM.

Shrewsbury, Aug. 16, 1836.

LADIES'

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.

MISS AGNES POWELL, LAURA CRANE & JANE FOWELL, respectfully announce to parents and guardians in Middlebury and neighborhood, that it is their intention to commence a SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, on Monday, the 5th of September next, at the house of Mr. Powell (formerly occupied by Mrs. Willard) near the College, where the strictest attention will be given to the Education, Health and Morals of young Ladies entrusted to their care.

TUITION.

| Common English Studies, | per Quarter | \$3 50 |
|--|-------------|--------|
| Higher do, | " | 4 50 |
| French and Latin, each, | " | 2 00 |
| Music, including the use of the Piano, | " | 10 00 |
| Guitar, | " | " |
| Singing, | " | " |

Arrangements have been made for accommodating a limited number of boarders in the establishment, at \$1 75 per week, exclusive of washing and fuel.

Middlebury, August 20, 1836.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public AUCTION, at the Store recently occupied by the subscriber, on the 15th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. and continue from day to day till sold, the following, together with various other articles, viz:

Camblet and Tartan Plaids; red, green and white Flannels; Diaper; Twilling; Dimity; Swiss figured and Book Muslins; Summer Cloths; Erminette; Caroline Plaids and Stripes; Laces, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Black and colored Crapes, Edgings, Footings and Insertings, Muslin Capes; black, white, pink and straw colored Satins and Sarsnets; Silk Camblet; orono Camblet; Paterham; Silk and Tabbie Velvets; Vestings; Gingham; Calicoes; colored Cambrics; Moreno; Worsted and Cotton Hose, and 1-2 Hose; Silk Hose; Kid and Silk Gloves; Ribbons of all kinds; Buttons, Carpet bindings, neck and wrist Comforters, Silk and Piping cords, Tape, Silk and Twist, Floss and Thread, Ostich Plumes, Bombazetts and Circassians, Moreno Cassimeres, wool Socks and Gloves, Cotton Fringe, thick Boots and Shoes, Cloth and Kid Slips, walking Shoes, Wo's Calf Shoes, Plaited bow and plain Stocks, Castor and Knapt Hats, Waiters; Canister Powder, (best) French Yellow, Sugar Lead, Green Arabic, Cut Saws, Cart Boxes, Ivory and Lamp Black, Glass, Chalk, G. Salts, trimmed and untrimmed Seythe Snaths, Seythe Stones, 3 sets Scales and Weights, Shovels, British Oil, &c. &c.

Also—Parlor and Box Stoves; one Saddle; one Oil Canister; one Astral Lamp, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold without reserve, and a credit of six months given on all purchases over twenty dollars.

He would yet again say to all those indebted to him or to the late firm of George T. Hodges & Co., that payment must be made by the 15th of September next.

NATHANIEL A. JONES.

Rutland, Aug. 27, 1836.

NOTICE.

A TRUNK about two feet long covered with the skin of some animal with the hair on of a Grayish color, marked with the initials C. W.—and containing a piece of calico and sundry other articles of women's apparel, discovered at the Stage House of Mr. Beaman, in this village, some months since supposed to have mislaid its way by stage. The owner can have the property by paying for this advertisement—Enquire at the Rutland Book Store.

Rutland Aug. 23 1836.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Rutland, commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

NATHAN DOOLITTLE,

late of Mt. Holly, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 1st day of August inst. being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of the widow Anna Doolittle, in Mountholly, on the last Tuesdays of September and November next, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC DICKERMAN, } Commiss'rs.
ABRAHAM COLE, }

Dated at Mountholly this 22d day of August, A. D. 1836.

BLANKS for sale at the Book store.

ARBEY & ATWOOD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
AND DEALERS IN
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 13, Front Street, New York.

WILL attend to orders or consignments of BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, LARD, LARD, or any other kind of Produce or Manufactures—and all business of this nature entrusted to them will receive prompt and faithful attention.
New York, August, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that about the 20th of September next he will set out on a tour to the WEST, and at the solicitation of several individuals has been induced to offer himself as a GENERAL AGENT to transact any and every kind of business in the vicinity of the regular route between this place and the State of Illinois which may be entrusted to him, and also in any part of several States which he will pass should sufficient business be offered to warrant the undertaking.—Persons desiring to invest funds in Western Lands, or to make a journey themselves can now have an opportunity to do so under the most favorable circumstances. The subscriber proposes to be at Rutland, during the first week of September, where persons can have an opportunity to transact their business and where such references as will satisfy strangers as to the safety of the venture can be obtained. Persons who cannot be at Rutland, may see the subscriber at his house by mail at Fairhaven (post paid) and stating some business in relation to their business, shall be called on at their own houses or at such other place as they shall dictate.

WILLIAM B. COLBURN.

Castleton, August 12, 1836.

OREL COOK,

MANUFACTURER OF HATS.

IN the Village of EAST RUTLAND, Vt., keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale a great variety of HATS, consisting in

BLACK & DRAB CASTORS;
NAPT HATS, (of all descriptions);
MEN & BOYS FELTS,

in great abundance, and would be happy to have his old customers call and examine them; for they may be assured that he is now selling at bargains for purchasers.

He also has made an arrangement to supply himself with

SILK HATS,

Manufactured in Troy by DAVID ELLIS—and which can be depended on as being of the first quality as well made in the latest fashion and best style—and will be sold for cash at the manufacturers prices.

Hats or Cash, will be paid for shorn LAMBS WOOL or FELTS.

NOTE A BENE. Those indebted to the said Cook, whose demands are due are reminded that payment must be made without delay.
Rutland, August 16, 1836.

WM. KENNEY,

POST-RIDER through West Rutland, Ira, Clarendon, Timmouthe, Danby, Dorset, Manchester, and Wallingford, will supply all calls for the Rutland Herald, Vermont Statesman, and any other papers which he can conveniently obtain, and will also furnish any BOOKS that may be wanted on his route, at Book Store prices.
July 15, 1836.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 20th of July last, a sorrel gray horse COLT, one year old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

NATHAN L. DOOLITTLE.

Mountholly, July 26, 1836.

Stray Steers.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber a few days since a couple of two year old STEERS. The owner is desired to call for his property, prove the same, pay charges and take them away.

RUFUS PARKER.

Clarendon, Aug. 25, 1836.

To Shoemakers.

THE subscriber has just received an assortment of

LASTS & BOOT TREES,

of an excellent quality and manufactured in the latest New York and Boston fashions. They will be sold at wholesale or retail at very low prices.

BENJAMIN FAY.

Rutland, Aug. 24, 1836.



KEPT constantly on hand, and for sale, by the subscriber, who has been appointed sole Agent for this vicinity.
W. FAY.
Rutland, September 22, 1836.

PENSIONERS

JESSE GOVE continues to pay such as are restored, and to transact all business for pensioners, as usual, at his office, 2 doors north of the Court House, Rutland.

BLANK BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of Blank Work, well bound and good paper, will always be found at the Rutland Book Store.
W. FAY.

Printer's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Printer heretofore, whose demands have been barred by the statute of limitations are requested to come forward and make payment or renew the claims—and we should feel very grateful for a little ready Cash on demands that have been due from one to four years.
PRINTER, Herald Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would give this public Notice, that all demands that have been due over one year must be paid immediately.
JAMES BARRETT Jr.
Rutland Aug. 24, 1836.